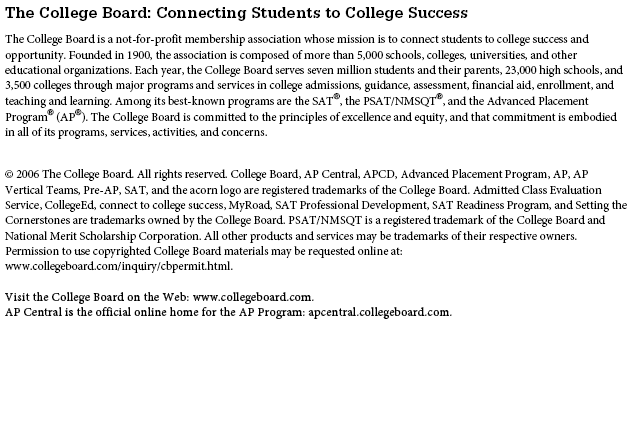




# Team G.O.A.T

## Created in 2010 by:

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### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

### Section I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then place the letter of your choice in corresponding box on the answer sheet.

1. *Power* is best defined as the capacity to

a. Make and carry out decisions without regard to others.

b. Get others to act in accordance with your intentions.

c. Persuade others to do what they do not want to do.

d. Respect your positions without fully believing them.

e. Believe in others while motivating you.

1. New England town meetings are commonly cited as the closest approach in the United States to

f. Anarchy.

g. Classical democracy.

h. Revolution.

i. Socialism.

j. Plutocracy

1. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were

k. Rights commonly listed in colonial charters.

l. Jefferson's variation on commonly listed rights.

m. Explicitly named in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

n. Enumerated in the Bill of Rights.

o. Incorporated in the First Amendment.

1. The Great Compromise was supported by the votes of delegates from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states.

p. 13

q. 12

r. 10

s. 9

t. 5

1. Equality was the goal of

u. The French Revolution.

v. The American Revolution.

w. Both the French and the American Revolutions.

x. Neither the French nor the American Revolution.

y. The French, American and Russian Revolutions.

1. The theory of natural law provided the basis for the colonists' justification of

z. The separation of powers.

aa. An independent judiciary.

bb. Federalism.

cc. Noninterference with slavery.

dd. The liberties they sought.

1. Which term describes rights that are based on nature and Providence?

a. Civil rights

b. Unalienable rights

c. Essential rights

d. Divine rights

e. Penumbra rights

1. Of the following statements regarding the ratification process is incorrect?

a. It was technically illegal.

b. It was created in order to bypass state legislatures.

c. It required unanimity among the states.

d. It was democratic.

e. All of these.

1. One important feature of a federal system such as that in the United States is the fact that

a. In matters of national concern, for example, military spending, state and local governments will make governing difficult.

b. The cost of organized political activity will be higher than in a unitary system.

c. Most local programs such as welfare and taxation will be funded and regulated at the national level.

d. Different political groups pursuing different political purposes will come to power in different places.

e. The political purposes of a small group will dominate from generation to generation.

1. Which of the following mandates was enacted in 1990?

a. Voting Rights Act Amendments

b. Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act

c. Child Abuse Amendments

d. Americans with Disabilities Act

e. Safe Drinking Water Amendments

1. The Framers created a government for the purpose of

f. Unifying citizens.

g. Achieving certain substantive goals.

h. Efficiency in the administration of justice.

i. Accomplishing the will of the people.

j. Ensuring the majorities will would be realized.

1. Let's say that you have a patterned set of beliefs about what kind of policies the government should pursue, and that this set of beliefs is politically conservative. *Conservatism* is your

a. Political ideology.

b. Political culture.

c. Political opinion.

d. Political ethic.

e. Political persuasion.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment gave voters in the District of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections.

a. Fifteenth

b. Twentieth

c. Twenty-second

d. Twenty-third

e. Twenty-sixth

1. Inactive tend to

f. Be young.

g. Have little education.

h. Have low incomes.

i. All of these.

j. None of these

1. Divisions among lobbying groups representing the same sector of society is clear in the example of the

a. Chamber of Commerce.

b. Farmers.

c. Airline pilots.

d. Democrats.

e. Workers.

1. The single most important tactic of the typical lobbyist is

a. Generating newspaper headlines.

b. Mobilizing letter-writing campaigns.

c. Filing suits in court.

d. Manipulating the media for public demonstrations.

e. Supplying information to legislators.

1. The primary purpose of legislative ratings used by various interest groups is to

a. Inform the general electorate of major issues.

b. Compare the performances of different legislators.

c. Provide a cover for illegal influence peddling.

d. Influence the behavior of legislators.

e. Guide administrative officers in the interpretation of federal regulations and statutes.

1. The term *muckraker* was first used in a political sense by

a. Theodore Roosevelt.

b. Calvin Coolidge.

c. Herbert Hoover.

d. Franklin Roosevelt

e. James Garfield.

1. The national media often play the role of gatekeeper. This means that they can

a. Influence public opinion on most issues.

b. Influence what subjects become national political issues.

c. Prevent certain politicians from winning office by not covering their campaigns.

d. Provide greater depth on stories than the local press.

e. Channel public opinion in a manner that causes politicians to respond.

1. A member of Congress who wishes to maximize his or her news media attention is well advised to

a. Propose increasing taxes.

b. Propose lowering taxes.

c. Praise the president.

d. Attack the president.

e. Author new legislation.

1. The explanation for congressional voting behavior that assumes members vote to please their colleagues is referred to as

a. Representational.

b. Conventional.

c. Organizational.

d. Attitudinal.

e. Relational.

1. A member of Congress who is interested in increasing support for the aged would be *best* advised to

a. Make a speech about the difficulties of the aged.

b. Send a newsletter to constituents describing the difficulties of the aged.

c. Get her or his party to state its concern about the aged.

d. Get the House or Senate to create a select committee on the aged.

e. Print a pamphlet or handbill on the topic

1. In Great Britain's parliamentary system, the denomination of a member of Parliament depends principally on that member's

a. Popularity rating in public opinion polls.

b. Performance in nationwide primaries.

c. Loyalty to the party.

d. Performance during his or her tenure in Parliament.

e. Campaign theme.

1. The term *bicameral* used to describe the U.S. legislature means that the legislature

a. Have two chambers, or legislative bodies.

b. Is elected every two years.

c. Consists of both committees and a main body.

d. Is based on a system of checks and balances.

e. Is apportioned once every ten years.

1. A marginal district is one in which

f. Voters frequently change party affiliation.

g. The constituency is made up of largely minority groups.

h. Voters are not clear as to which candidate is the incumbent.

i. Gerrymandering has produced a loose affiliation of interest groups.

j. The winner in an election gets less than 55 percent of the vote.

1. The numerical superiority of House representatives over senators carries with it the implication that the

a. House holds more power than the Senate.

b. Senate holds more power than the House.

c. Senate leadership has more control than the House leadership.

d. House leadership has more control than the Senate leadership.

e. House is less partisan than the Senate.

1. The maximum number of committees that can be chaired by one senator is

a. One.

b. Two.

c. Three.

d. Five.

e. There is no limit on the number.

1. An example of a welfare policy in which most or all people benefit is

a. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

b. Social Security.

c. Food stamps.

d. Medicaid.

e. C and D.

1. Regarding options for dealing with poverty, the federal government has received no guidance from

a. The presidency.

b. Popular attitudes.

c. The mass media.

d. The U.S. Constitution.

e. B and C.

1. Usually the first crucial test of strength in a presidential campaign comes in

a. The South.

b. Vermont.

c. New Hampshire.

d. Iowa.

e. Illinois.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issue is one in which the rival candidates have opposing views on a question that also divides the voters.

a. Valence

b. Primary

c. Secondary

d. Residual

e. Position

1. Prospective voting involves

a. Taking a chance on a new candidate.

b. Picking the incumbent over the challenger.

c. Picking the challenger over the incumbent.

d. Voting according to future expectations.

e. Voting for incumbents regardless of party identification

1. Alexis de Tocqueville published *Democracy in America* in

a. 1795.

b. 1835.

c. 1880.

d. 1925.

e. 1930.

1. The books of Horatio Alger attributed success to

a. Patriotism and good luck.

b. Personal effort and proper living.

c. Superior athletic ability.

d. Family influence and tradition.

e. A stoic outlook and wealthy relatives.

1. The term *label* is *most* closely associated with the definition of American

a. Leadership groups.

b. Interest groups.

c. Solidary groups.

d. Ideological groups

e. Political parties.

1. In Congress each party has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that helps members of Congress who are running for re-election or would-be members seeking election.

a. Legislative caucus

b. National party committee

c. National party caucus

d. Political action committee.

e. Congressional campaign committee

1. After the Republicans became more bureaucratized, they won four out of five presidential contests, beginning in

a. 1952.

b. 1960.

c. 1964.

d. 1968.

e. 1984.

1. The First Amendment does NOT address

f. Freedom of religion.

g. The right to bear arms.

h. Freedom of the press.

i. Freedom of speech.

j. Freedom of assembly.

1. The possibility that the Bill of Rights might restrict some state actions came about with the adoption of

k. The Sedition Laws.

l. The Fourteenth Amendment.

m. The state-limiting clause.

n. No fundamental categories in the Supreme Court.

o. The Seventeenth Amendment.

1. In a 2002 case, the Supreme Court struck down a portion of a 1996 law related to child pornography because the case at hand involved

a. The Internet.

b. Imported magazines.

c. Virtual or computer simulated images.

d. A child psychology book.

e. Newspaper articles.

1. The health of the American economy creates

a. Majoritarian politics.

b. Interest group politics.

c. Client politics.

d. Entrepreneurial politics.

e. Egalitarian politics.

1. The executive agency that ensures that other agencies' legislative proposals are compatible with the president's program is the

a. CEA.

b. Treasury Department.

c. OMB.

d. Fed.

e. NSA.

1. A parliamentary as opposed to a presidential system is found in all of the following countries *except*

f. Great Britain.

g. Norway.

h. Japan.

i. France.

j. A and C

1. The concern about the presidency that was most vigorously debated by the Framers was over the president's

k. Use of bribery or force to ensure reelection.

l. Powers as commander-in-chief of the state militia.

m. Power over foreign affairs.

n. Dominance of the courts.

o. Powers to pardon.

1. Alexander Hamilton stood at the Constitutional Convention and gave a five hour speech calling for

a. A plural executive.

b. An elected president.

c. An official declaration that George Washington would be the first president.

d. His own appointment as Chief Executive.

e. An elective monarchy.

1. The House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decide the winner of a presidential election.

a. Never had

b. Rarely had

c. Frequently had

d. Never been given the power

e. Never recognized its own power

1. Which of the following statements about elections thrown into the House of Representatives is *incorrect*?

a. The House chooses from among the top three candidates.

b. Each state casts two votes.

c. A state’s vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority of the state’s House delegation.

d. If there is a tie within a state, that state’s vote is not counted.

e. This process is only used when no candidate receives a majority of the votes of the Electoral College.

1. The most important agency in the Executive Office of the President in terms of providing administrative assistance is the

a. Council of Economic Advisers (CEA).

b. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

c. Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

d. Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ).

e. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (OUSTR).

1. What distinguishes executive and independent agencies?

a. Where they are located

b. Whether they report to Congress

c. How they are funded

d. The number of their employees

e. The distinction is not altogether clear.

1. The definition of *bureaucracy* includes all of the following notions *except*

a. A large organization.

b. Authority divided among several managers.

c. Complexity of structure.

d. Appointed officials.

e. An issue network.

1. From 1913 to 1940, the average American paid approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in income taxes each year.

a. $7

b. $850

c. $3,000

d. $14,000

1. The text argues that the power of a bureaucracy is *best* measured by its

a. Interest group connections.

b. Size.

c. Budgets.

d. Organized opposition.

e. Discretionary authority.

1. U.S. policy toward Cyprus and tariffs on Japanese steel imports would be examples of

a. Majoritarian politics.

b. Interest group politics.

c. Entrepreneurial politics.

d. Client politics.

e. Neo-institutional politics

1. In the conduct of foreign affairs, Congress has all of the following powers *except*

a. The power to appropriate money for the armed forces.

b. The power to declare war on other nations.

c. The power to appoint ambassadors.

d. The power to regulate commerce with other nations.

e. All of the above

1. In the Senate, the greatest power is in the hands of the

A. Speaker.

B. President pro tempore.

C. Minority whip.

D. Majority leader.

E. Chairperson of the Judiciary Committee.

1. A bill can be introduced in Congress by

A. Any member of the majority party.

B. Any member of Congress.

C. Any member of Congress or the president.

D. Members of the relevant committees only.

E. Committee chairmen only.

1. Some 60 percent of adults adopt the party preference of their

A. Peers.

B. Employers.

C. Teachers.

D. Physicians.

E. Parents.

1. A man who differs with his father on party identification is most likely to

A. Strongly identify with the opposite party, Democrat or Republican.

B. Describe himself as an independent.

C. Have no political interests of any kind.

D. Loosely identify with the opposite party, Democrat or Republican.

E. describes himself as a Democrat.

1. White Protestants are the group least likely to display which of the following?

A. Favoritism toward state’s rights

B. Mistrust of government

C. Conservative attitudes

D. Desire for smaller government

E. Liberal attitudes

1. Which of the following is not true concerning Americans' ideological thinking?

A. Most Americans describe themselves as either liberal or conservative.

B. Only a small minority of Americans take ideologically consistent views on political issues.

C. People often express opinions at odds with the ideological label they attach to themselves.

D. Ideological thinking may be greater in some years than in others.

E A plurality of Americans classifies themselves as moderate.

END OF SECTION I

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

### Section II

**Time – 1 hour and 40 minutes**

**Directions:** You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. Explain Gerrymandering.
2. Define the difference between Joint Committee, Select Committee, Standing Committee and Conference Committee.
3. Why do the presidents use advisors to run and make decisions based on the countries?
4. What amendment limited the presidents terms in office?